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Narragansett Times.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE ONLY,
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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VOL. I.

WAKEFIELD, R. I., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

No 50.

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Progress of Time.

Thou slighest rhyme, fleet-footed Time
Wakes me for thee;
See one full verse thou canst rehearse,
For past is he.

He dashes by; the couriers fly
Which drag his car;
A hapless race it were, to chase
His steeds afar.

Away! away! we would not stay
Thy restless flight;
Eternity comes after thee
With step of might.

I hear his dead and hollow tread
Borne on the gale,
An endless train, with varied strain
Of song and wail.

Rouse thee, my soul! Time's farthest goal
Will soon be won;
Eternity may burst on thee,
Thy work undone.

I Have no Influence.

What if the little rain should say,
So small a drop as I,
Can we refresh those thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky?

What if a shining beam of noon,
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day?

Doth not each rain-drop help to form
The cool, refreshing shower?
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

A Remedy for Moths.

We were examining our wardrobe
after the summer, and found, to our
surprise and grief, many of our choicest
articles of apparel sadly damaged by
the moths. In the midst of our trouble,
and the discussion as to the mode of
protection against the moths, which
had been handed down by tradition,
Aunt Julia came in:

"Aunt Julia, how do you keep your
winter clothing from the moths?" we
both asked eagerly, as that good lady
proceeded to lay aside her handsome
shawl which looked as fresh as ever at-
ter seven year's wear.

"I used to suffer from moths as
much as any body once," replied Aunt
Julia, taking her knitting from her lit-
tle basket, and sitting down, "but I
found a receipt in an old-fashion book
which has relieved me of much solici-
tude on the subject. It was many
years before I could be persuaded to
try it. In my younger days money
was not quite as plenty as now, but
provisions were cheap, and a farmer's
daughter began her married life, better
supplied with linen, blankets, and bed
quilts, than many a jewel-decked city
belle. As I was an only daughter and
was not married too young, a noble
pile of blankets, feather beds, bed
quilts, &c., became my portion. For
many years after we removed to the
city, I used to dread my summer's
work of airing beds, and packing very
fine home made blankets and quilts
stuffed with the softest down. I tried
snuff, tobacco, camphor, pepper and
cedar chips, and yet as we changed
our place of residence several times,
some colony of moths, old squatters,
among the beams of the garret, or in
some unobserved scrap of woolen cloth
would perforate tiny holes in my
choicest possessions."

"Why, Aunt Julia, I thought you
had a cedar closet."

"Yes, when we moved into our new
house; but by that time my closet
was too small for my increased wealth,
and till I used this receipt I seldom
passed a year without some moth holes,
but now I have not seen one in nine
years."

"What was it, Aunt? Have you
the book—or can you repeat it from

memory? It is too late to save these
things, but I will write it down and
try it next spring."

So saying, Anna took out a little
receipt book and pencil, while Aunt
Julia prepared to record the moth pre-
ventative.

The book was an old one with the
title obliterated, and the title page torn
out by some careless child, but the di-
rections were these:

"Lay not up for yourself treasures
upon earth, where moth and rust doth
corrupt."

"But lay up for yourselves treas-
ures in Heaven, where neither moth
nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves
do not break through and steal."

"O, Aunt Julia, is that all? How
does that help the matter?"

"Wait Anna, and hear my story
out. One day, as I was mourning
over my choicest blankets, eaten by
the moths, and airing my down bed
quilts and feather beds, which have
been rendered obsolete by the intro-
duction of spring mattresses, as I stood
ready to cry with vexation to see my
nicest articles eaten in the most con-
spicuous places, as you have experi-
enced to day, my eyes rested upon an
old Bible, which lay on the top of a
barrel of pamphlets in the garret. I
opened it, and almost unconsciously
read the receipt for avoiding moths,
which I have given you to-day. I
then recollected that they seldom
troubled the clothing in frequent use,
and that the articles which caused me
so much care were not needed twice a
year. I then thought of Sophy Baker,
with a large family and sick husband.
They had been burned out the spring
before, and were just entering upon a
cold, long winter of poverty. I sat
down, and writing her a note, sent her
two feather beds, and four blankets
and an old fashioned 'coverlid' that
very day; and two more blankets I
despatched to a poor old rheumatic
neighbor whose destitution had never
occurred to me before. I then began
to breathe freely; and before another
week two more blankets were gone to
comfort tired limbs and aching hearts.
The cast off coats, cloaks, and old
pieces of carpeting which had long
lain in my garret were given to the
deserving poor. A bag of woolen
stockings and socks, which had been
kept for cleaning brass, were sent to
charity institutions, never again to be-
come a temptation to the moths. I in-
quired particularly the next year, and
found the beds and blankets were in
such excellent preservation that I
cheerfully laid up more of my surplus
property, in Heaven, and out of the
way of moth and mould. My cedar
closet and trunks hold all I wish to
preserve, and when they begin to run
over, I commit more articles to the
keeping of my widowed and fatherless
acquaintances."

"But, Aunt Julia, your's is a pecu-
liar case. You had the home-made
outfit of a rich farmer's daughter, and
could not expect to make use of it;
beside the Bible don't encourage wast-
ing our goods extravagantly."

"I do not think the Bible leans to
what is called the extravagant side.—
The rest of the chapter following the
verse I have quoted, gives little en-
couragement to much forethought,
either in food or raiment, and in another
place he says: 'He that has two
coats, let him impart to him that has
none.' This rule leaves very little to
pack away in a cedar closet. In my
opinion, God's providence is far from
encouraging extensive accumulation
either of money or possessions, espe-
cially among Christians. Fire and
dread, drouth, mildew and moth, stand
ready to rebuke that spirit of covetous-
ness which the Lord abhorreth."

"Surely, Aunt Julia, you wouldn't
have me give away the new furs you
gave me yourself last winter."

"No, my child; but let us examine
for a moment this moth-eaten pile.—
Here are three coats of your husband's,
which he could not possibly wear
again."

"These are for fishing, Aunt."

"How often does he fish?"

"Once in four or five years," said
Anna, looking slightly discomfited.

"Well, here is a bag of outgrown,
shrunken socks, and stockings, and
these old dresses of Ada's and these
overcoats of the boys, that I heard
you say were unfit for wear, even in
the play ground, and besides I think
you remarked that the whole difficulty
originated in an old carpet, which has
been harboring moths many years
when it might have been out of harm's
way upon some poor widow's floor."

"Try my rule, Anna; not after
your property is ruined, but when you
find that you can spare it—even at the
risk of sending some of your treasures
to heaven before having obtained all
you could from their use. Many an old
garret have I known to be infested
with moths, ruining hundreds of dol-
lars' worth of valuable articles, when
the whole might be traced to an old
coat, or carpet, selfishly, carelessly
withheld from the poor. We are
God's stewards, and our luxuries are
not given us to feed a covetousness
which is idolatry; but are talents
which may be increased ten times be-
fore the great day of final account.—
When people ask me how to prevent
moths, I always long to say, 'Lay
up your treasures in Heaven; because
I have found from experience it is a
sure and convenient way.'"

"Well, Aunt, I own I never thought
much of it before as a matter of Chris-
tian duty. I will try, before another
year, to confine my case to the arti-
cles I need, and shall hope for better
success."

Which to Choose.

Mrs. Champion a rich widow of only
thirty summers, and in the full bloom
of her beauty, was in the matrimonial
market closely besieged by three suit-
ors, and all of them good looking,
all gentlemen, and all professing unbound-
ed and disinterested affection for the
fair lady. Capt. Trevanion had been
a cavalry officer, but he had retired
from the service. He was a tall, dash-
ing figure, with very aristocratic man-
ners, and like Ned Pepper, Paul Clif-
ford's friend, possessed an "unkim-
mon fine head of hair." Indeed, it
was rumored that his ambrosial curls
were not nature's gift to him, but the
spolia opima of some nameless and
more favored individual, procured of
Bogle by the intermediation of a cer-
tain amount of filthy lucre. The cap-
tain had inherited a large fortune.

Suitor No. 2 was a young man
about town, very fashionable, polished
and pleasant. He contrived to keep
out of debt, but his financial resources
were said to be very limited. Mr.
Claude Careless evidently had a good
prospect of success.

The third suitor, Mr. Stanley More-
ton, was an art-student, and also cul-
tivated poetry. Though very modest
and unaffected, he was slightly eccen-
tric in the matter of costume—wore a
Rouens hat and black velvet coat, and
during the Kossuth excitement
had serious thought of completing
his equipment by a feather—but his
better genius saved him from this solec-
ism. As he was quite sensitive and
timid, had an awkward habit of blush-
ing, and was silent in company, the
Captain and Careless made light of
his rivalship and considered the con-
test as confined to themselves.

The Captain proposed after the most
approved taste of fashion, dropping
real gracefully on one knee, and press-
ing the lips that murmured his vow to
the fair hand he solicited as his guer-
don.

When he had retired, Claude paid
his devoirs, and made his proposals
with great earnestness. His professions
of disinterestedness were no less em-
phatic than the Captain's.

The painter came next. When
alone with the lady of his love he
found a voice which failed him in the
presence of others.

To each of the suitors she gave the
same reply—namely, that she would
certainly return a definite answer to
his suit, exactly three weeks from the
date of his proposal, requiring him in
the interval to refrain from calling or
inquiring about her, and also to absent
himself from the city.

The commands of a rich beauty are
imperative. Each wooer promised a
knightly obedience and kept his pledge.
The Captain ran down to Newport;
Claude went to Saratoga, and Stanley
carried his sketch-book up to the
White Mountains.

The widow shut herself up for three
weeks. At the expiration of that time,
punctual to the appointed day, hour
and minute, the elegant captain en-
tered Mrs. Champion's drawing-room,
and surveyed himself from head to foot
in the Versailles mirror, with a smile
of satisfaction. He was engaged in
self-admiration when a light step re-
called him to a sense of propriety. He
turned and beheld the widow, but a
thick veil covered her face. He drew
a chair to her side and addressed her:

"Dearest Isabella," said he, in his
most persuasive tones, "allow me to
remove the envious screen which
shrouds charms that were never meant
to be concealed."

"Alas, Captain," said the widow,
with a tremulous voice, and drawing
her veil yet closer, "those charms ex-
ist no longer."

"Is it possible?" cried the Captain
in a tone of alarm. "What do you
mean?"

"Since I saw you I have been very
sick. When I was a child, my par-
ents neglected to have me vaccinated,
and the ravages of the dreadful small
pox—"

"The small pox!" cried the Cap-
tain, pushing his chair back to the
other side of the room.

"Don't be afraid, Captain," said
the widow. "It is all over—and I am
a dreadful object to behold—but of
course that makes no difference in
your affections."

"Hem!" cried the Captain. "It
would make no difference if I wanted
to retire with you into the country to
live like Darby and Joan. But to go
into society—to introduce as my wife
at balls and soirees a person disfigured
by a dreadful disorder, O Lord, ma'am,
the idea never entered my head!"

"I release you from your engage-
ment—you are free," said the widow.

"I have no doubt, ma'am," said
the Captain greatly relieved, "that
you will find individuals not exactly
in my situation, who will be—will be
very happy to—in short, ma'am, I
wish you a very good day."

"Cold-hearted, vain egotist!" said
the widow, when he had left. "I
rightly gauged your character. You
only wished for a handsome wife to
enhance your consequence, and parade
in society, as you show off your hand-
some horses in the street. Let us see
whether my thoughts have wronged
Mr. Careless."

To Careless she told the same story.
The gentleman heard of the loss of
her beauty with great nonchalance.

"But that is not all," said Mrs.
Champion. "My business man has
been with me all the morning. My
investments were most unfortunate. I
am completely beggared."

"How unfortunate," cried Careless.
For I am in the same predicament. I
don't see my way through this quarter.
Now it is very evident that it would
be the height of folly for two persons
without any income or prospect to
marry only to multiply misery. I
must beg you to consider my proposal
of last month as only conditional.—
Doubtless there are rash, unprincipled
men who would in my case think only
of sentiment, but I am too good a
moralist and too good a citizen to think
of persevering now. Farewell mad-
am! farewell forever! I leave you
with despair in my heart and madness
in my brain!"

Probably no declaration of despair
was ever uttered in a cooler tone—and
so thought the widow.

"He loved me for my money, as I
thought," she said. "I begin to be-
lieve that all the men are alike. I
Stanly prove equally heartless I shall
renounce the perfidious sex."

The young artist heard of the loss
of his lady's beauty calmly.

"It is a misfortune," said he.—
"Beauty is a glorious gift, but perish-

able—the true heart and mind alone
remain unchanged till death."

"But I am poor, Stanley," said the
widow.

"You give me new life, Isabella!"
cried the painter. "The world can-
not say now that any mercenary mo-
tives tainted the pure feeling with
which I regarded you. Trust me,
you shall never want while I have
brain and hand to work for you."

"Then take me for such as I am
and was," cried the widow, throwing
off her veil, "both in person and in
purpose, and forgive the fabricated
tale which proved two of my suitors
worthless."

Freed from the veil, her dazzling
beauty beamed on the painter in un-
dimmed radiance, and her hand thril-
led to his touch. Need we say that
they were happy?

Never Break a Promise.

In no way, perhaps, can a young
man destroy his business character
more effectually than by obtaining the
reputation of one who breaks his prom-
ises. The mercantile world, in placing
under its ban the individual who suf-
fers his note to be protested, is less
unjust than is popularly supposed.—
Instances of hardship, we are willing
to concede, do occasionally arise un-
der the operation of this rule; but they
are less frequent than is generally be-
lieved, and not more cruel than in
similar exceptional cases. Nine men
out of ten who fail, owe their insolv-
ency either to having traded beyond
their means, to a careless management
of their affairs, or to criminal specula-
tions. That is, they have undertaken
more than they could perform, and
this while knowing at the time of the
promise that there was great doubt
whether they could meet their engage-
ments. Perhaps, indeed, they had no
deliberate intention of violating their
promise. But they either were more
ignorant than they should have been
of their ability to perform, or they
trusted too confidently to the chances
of the future, or they took heavier
risks subsequently than was consistent
with their liabilities. The innocent,
therefore, suffer but rarely by this spe-
cies of mercantile proscription. On
the other hand, the rule is absolutely
necessary to the commercial world,
for, without it, payments could scarce-
ly ever be depended on, and financial
distress would frequently be alarm-
ingly increased.

Strict business integrity, in this par-
ticular, depends much on the general
character. A person who pays little
regard to slight promises, usually is
somewhat careless of greater ones
also. Defects of this kind, like flaws
in machinery, never lessen, but always
grow worse, until finally, under the
strain of a powerful temptation, they
often break down a man's career for-
ever. The most punctual men in
keeping a trivial engagement, we have
always found to be the exactest in
their business transactions. Washing-
ton was a memorable example of par-
ticularity in small things as well as
great, and his strict probity in the lat-
ter, was unquestionably the result, in
a considerable degree, of his fidelity
in the former.

In our experience, also, the men who
never kept an engagement to the mo-
ment, the men who were proverbially
always "behind time," have been,
mostly, those who have failed subse-
quently in business. We have learned
too, to be cautious of those who are
over-ready to promise. It is the in-
dividual who carefully considers be-
fore he makes a pledge, who can be
most surely depended on to keep it.—
A multitude of promises necessarily
prevents the promiser from observing
them all, for one conflicts with the
other, and disables even the best-in-
tentioned. A disregard of promises,
finally, is like a fungus, which imper-
ceptibly spreads over the whole char-
acter, until the moral perceptions are
perverted and the man actually comes
to believe he does no wrong, even in
breaking faith with his warmest friends.
—Philadelphia Ledger

NARRAGANSETT TIMES.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

KINGSTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—We mentioned in one of our last papers that Rev. Joel Mann had received a call from the church in Putnam, Connecticut, and that the society and church at Kingston had appointed committees to confer with Mr. Mann and urge him to remain with them. At a meeting of the society, held Monday, March 31, 1856, the committees having had an interview with Mr. Mann, and he having concluded to remain, on motion of Elisha R. Potter, seconded by Dr. Peleg Johnson, it was

Voted unanimously, that we learn with satisfaction that Mr. Mann has concluded to retain his residence and connection with us, and that we pledge ourselves to renewed exertions on our part to render his continuance here agreeable to himself and his family and useful to the community.

A committee was also authorized to make arrangements for a permanent settlement.

We are under obligations to the Hon. Phillip Allen, of the U. S. Senate, for Public Documents containing the correspondence &c., on the Enlistment and Central American questions.

As our informant was not correct in regard to the vote in this town, as given by us last week, we now give the exact vote.

For Senator.

Clark,	413
Potter,	317
Scattering,	10
Clark's majority,	86

First Representatives.

Rodman,	420
Peckham,	319
Rodman's majority,	101

Second Representative.

Durfee,	419
Tucker,	315
Scattering,	7
Durfee's majority,	97

WISCONSIN.—The late election in Wisconsin was carried by bluster, bullying and fraud. The frauds practiced were numerous, especially in the remotest districts. The friends of freedom discovered abundant proofs of the abominations of the Douglasites, and commenced a suit against the acting Governor, Barstow, requiring him to show by what warrant he exercised the office. The suit was brought by Mr. Bashford, the opposing candidate, in the name of the State. The Attorney General, being a political friend of the assumed Governor, threw many obstacles in the way of the case, but the firmness of the Supreme Court, settled the point. Barstow interposed a plea of jurisdiction, which was urged with violence, but overruled by the Court, whereupon Barstow's counsel withdrew from the Court, insolently denying its power over the Governor. The Court, untroubled, proceeded to try the case in the absence of the respondent. The first day's examination of the evidence yielded such disclosures, that the redoubtable Governor fled the field. It was proved that Mr. Bashford had a majority of a thousand votes over Mr. Barstow. Subsequently the Court issued a writ of *oust* against Mr. Barstow, and established Mr. Bashford's claim to the Governorship. The latter has taken the oath of office, and entered upon its duties. This is a great triumph of right over fraud, effrontery, insolence and contemplated violence. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, already famous throughout the Union for its glorious vindication of State rights, has by its mingled firmness and moderation in this case, amply sustained its high reputation. Proceedings like this are of infinite consequence in maintaining a respect for the Judiciary, which the conduct of too many Judges, both State and Federal, has within a short period greatly tended to shake.—*Proc. Paper.*

THE LOUDOUN MEETING.—The fact of an anti-slavery meeting on the soil of Virginia is certainly a very strange, and it seems to us, a very significant one.—The Loudoun meeting should not, perhaps, be called an anti-slavery meeting, but it was a meeting at which slavery was discussed, at which the question was stated and argued, and sentiments directly opposed to slavery were loudly applauded; such sentiments, indeed, as would be bitterly denounced by the "national" men on this side of the Potomac. Loudoun county has suffered the legiti-

mate consequences of slavery, and people there have grown weary of it in the only way in which people will ever weary of it. It has grown unprofitable. The lands have been exhausted by slave culture, people have taken their slave property to other parts of the country; and finally, the cheapness of the land, and its natural, but neglected and misused capabilities, have attracted settlers from the north.—The men who listened with open approbation to the free sentiments declared in that meeting will not be likely to be put down by the clamor of "black republicanism" or abolitionism. The discussion will force itself upon Virginia as an economical and philosophical question, and the more it is discussed in that view the weaker will slavery appear. The people will hear from their own citizens truths that they would not listen to from strangers. There can be no doubt that the discussion of slavery in the north has prevented the people of the south from taking a calm and unprejudiced view of the question; but in spite of this, the fact will force itself upon those who are most interested in them.—*Prov. Jour.*

PRIDE AND POVERTY.—DICKENS, in an article on "Common Cookery" says of the Irish at home, not one of them will eat bullocks' liver, and when men and women were dying under the hedges of bare hunger, large casks of salted bullocks' liver were sent from Ireland to England to be pressed (the pressing certain adulterations) dried in ovens, pounded and sent back to Ireland as *snuff*. In Ireland it is a social disgrace to eat rye bread, and Indian meal has never received favor, though it is not so much despised as formerly. Brown bread is used in England in the houses of the rich, as a luxury—the poor will not touch it, but spend their hard-earned pittance for the finest wheat flour. Oat meal and rye are very little used in the south of England, and even in the north are gradually passing out of use. The reason assigned for their unpopularity—and it is likely the true one—is, both kinds of grain are cheap.—*Newport Mercury.*

EXTRAVAGANT IMPORTS.—The commerce of the port of New York, as exhibited in the weekly and monthly tables in our money column, deserve attention. So far as the business of this port will show, the amount of imports is largely in comparative excess of the amount of exports of merchandise. This excess appears to be an increase to an unprecedented extent, as may be seen by a comparison of the week at the same time last year and the year before. The import for the week is \$6,200,000, against \$1,350,000 last year, and \$2,800,000 the year before. This is, we believe, the largest amount ever imported in one week in April, and at this rate we are likely to import more largely this year than ever before. The reign of extravagance checked by the events of 1854, is just about reopening, and we suppose the same train of circumstances, somewhat varied, will lead to like disastrous results. Prudence is disregarded, and "go-ahead-iveness" is the ruling principle and passion. It may be well to admonish those who build too strongly on our prosperity and unbounded resources and we at once are to concede that these exist in an unbounded degree, that these evidences of strength may be so tried that the rivets may again give way, and the credit of the country for another time be plunged into the gulf of despondency from which it has so lately and happily emerged.—*N. Y. Express.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIESTS.—There is an institution in Ireland called the "All Hallows College," the object of which is to graduate priests for foreign lands. A batch has just been distributed, and a notice two are ticketed for Boston, two for Burlington, Vt., two for Savannah, Ga., one for Newark, N. J., one for Pittsburgh Pa., and one for Upper Michigan. Thus we are to have nine priests fresh from the academic shades of All-Hallows, two of whom are to favor our city with their sanctimonious presence. They come out as "missionaries," and no doubt think they are going to heathen lands.—*Boston Bee.*

Newspapers.

Most people think the selection of suitable matter or a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should

bear but complaints. Not infrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper, when completed, should be one that the editor should be willing to read aloud to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that—if he gets out such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks that the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor if but few people in his vicinity have been so fortunate as to get married the previous week, or so unfortunate as to die! An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes has he to consult.—One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun, and frolics, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in a paper. We only wish that every man, woman, and child who reads a paper, were compelled but for one single month to edit one. They would then find it is not quite so easy a matter as they suppose.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

BURNED TO DEATH BY CAMPHOR.—A lady, Mrs. Lucy Wines, of Greenport, L. I., while reaching up to the shelf, which was over a stove in her house, accidentally knocked the camphor bottle over. Its contents were spilled upon her dress, saturating its waist and sleeves, and also upon the stove. Here it caught fire, and the flames reaching upward, she was instantly enveloped in them, and so seriously burned, that after lingering about a fortnight in great pain, she died last week. Her little child was standing close by her when the accident happened, but almost miraculously escaped unhurt. Mrs. Wines was the daughter-in-law of Mr. Arnold Wines, and was much respected by all who knew her.

Persons who keep camphorated spirits in their houses do not reflect that it is quite as dangerous an article as camphene. To prevent such casualties as this, the camphor should never be dissolved in anything stronger than brandy or proof spirits.—Don't use alcohol to dissolve the gum.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

THE WAY DENNIS MCCANN SATISFIED WIDOW JOHNSON.—A son of the Emerald Isle, whom we shall call Dennis McCann, had long absented himself from the confessional, but a few days since he appeared before the Priest and confessed to sundry transgressions. But the Priest was not satisfied, and something like the following dialogue passed between them:—Priest—"Now, Dennis, I fear you have not confessed all, so you had better not keep anything back, but make a clean breast of it, and tell me all. Come, out with it!"

Dennis—"Well, then, yer worship, if I must be after tellin' ye all about it, I stole the Widder Johnson's pig, an' that's a fact, yer worship!"

Priest—"That's a mighty sin, Dennis, and you must make satisfaction to the widow!"

Dennis—"An plase yer worship I don't know him at all—and that's a fact I don't!"

Priest—"Make restitution; satisfy the widow Johnson!"

Dennis—"An faith I don't know him; it meself that don't know him a bit, now, and that's true what I'm tellin' ye, yer worship!"

Priest—"Make her recompense; pay for the pig, Dennis; pay Mrs. Johnson for the pig!"

Dennis—"Och! by me sowl and is that ye mane now? Sure, I can't lo it, for I've ate him, and I have not hap'orth for meself and the childer; so what'll be the trouble about it, yer Riverence, if I don't pay her?"

Priest—"You will be before the judgment, Dennis—I shall be there, too, to accuse you—the widow Johnson will also be there!"

Dennis—"An' what will I do? will the pig be there too?"

Priest—"Yes, Dennis, the pig will be there, surely!"

Dennis—"Och, murther! what will I do then, yer worship? Faith, an' I have it, yer Riverence. I'll give her

up the pig skin and there, yer worship, an' so I will, an' troth that sam'll be after satisfyin' her intirely!"

A YANKEE IN THE EAST.—A professor of universal knowledge had put up his sign near the palace of an Oriental Prince, who suddenly came in upon the pretender, and put his wisdom to the test.

"So thou knowest all things," said the king: "then tell me to-morrow morning these things only or thou shalt lose thy head. First: how many baskets of earth there are in yonder mountain? Secondly, how much is the king worth? And, thirdly, what is the king thinking of at the time?"

The professor was distressed beyond measure, and in his apartments rolled upon the carpet in agony, for he knew that he must die on the morrow. His servant learned the trouble, and offered to appear before the king and take his chance of answering the questions. The next morning the servant, clothed in his master's robes presented himself to his majesty, who was deceived by his appearance, and the king proceeded:

"Tell me, now, how many baskets of earth are in yonder mountain?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If the baskets are as large as the mountain, one will hold it; if half as large, two; if quarter, four; and so on."

The king had to be satisfied, and proceeded:

"Now tell me how much the king is worth?"

"Well, your majesty, the King of Heaven and earth was sold for thirty pieces of silver, and I conclude you are worth one piece."

This was so witty an escape that the king laughed and went on:

"Now, once more, tell me what I am thinking of?"

"You are now thinking that you are talking with the professor, whereas it is only his servant."

"Well done," said the king, you shall have your reward, and your master shall not lose his head.

A correspondent of the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer says that a Mrs. Hurlburt, living with her son near the base of Canaan Mountain, found a wild cat in her barn, lately. He was making fire with the chickens, she called a neighbor, who came and shot the animal, and Mrs. H. received the bounty of \$5, provided by law to encourage the destruction of such animals.

WONDERFUL PENMANSHIP.—A Polish gentleman in New York, has transcribed the Holy Bible on a surface of about the size of a mantle pier glass, presenting at first view the appearance of a beautiful temple, but on close examination, every part of the elevation, each window and doorway, and everything about the picture, is found to be distinct and regular hand-writing, not one word of the Bible being omitted, no sentence transposed, and the chapters following each other in proper order. The work required two years and seven months of constant labor. When he commenced, he was entirely ignorant of the English language.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—It was our privilege to witness a ceremony Sunday, which, though not uncommon in the City, is quite novel and curious to Gentile eyes. It was upon the occasion of the "Berith" or "naming" of a grandson of the distinguished Rabbi Raphael, at the Rabbi's residence. At 12 o'clock the invited guests, mostly friends of the family, (Mr. Cheim M. Levy) and men of high standing in the several synagogues which they represented, gathered into a large room where the Rabbi, seating himself upon a table, firmly held the infant boy in his lap. A surgeon—Dr. Levy—performed the operation of circumcision, the name was formally announced, a chant sung, and then followed a sumptuous breakfast to which some forty people sat down. Speeches were made, toast drunk, and all sorts of good wishes uttered. Among others, a distinguished traveler present proposed the lad's health and the hope that he would live to see the restoration of the Holy City and Jerusalem rebuilt according to its past magnificence. This he said he had very good reason to believe was not an extravagant wish nor its fulfillment improbable.

This right of circumcision by which the male children of the Hebrews are admitted under the covenant of Abraham is performed—unless forbidden at so early an age for medical reasons—upon the 8th day after birth, and the occasion is always one of high festivity.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

AN EXECUTIVE PHILANTHROPIST.—A correspondent of the Rutland Herald, writing from Brattleboro, Vt., tells the following story:

"I accidentally stepped into a little obscure shop, a day or two since, and found a smart, white haired man hard at work, making and barreling *kindlings*. His shop was very neat and orderly. Capt. B. was for many years a captain on board a sea going vessel. Afterwards he became an extensive manufacturer in New Hampshire. His wife dying, he sold out his establishment, and retired with a competence to support old age. But it was 'so ordered,' he says, that he should not be idle. He has a quantity of hemlock wood drawn to his shop. From this pile he cuts his fine kindlings, which are tied up in small bundles of exact size. He collects old sugar and rice hogsheds and planes them into shavings. A barrel is packed very hard, two-thirds full, with the dry pine shavings—then the barrel is filled up with the kindlings. The captain fills fifty barrels a year, and sends them all to widows who have no man to provide these comfortable things for them. It is all done gratuitously, and as far as possible without the giver becoming known."

A young lady was accosted by a clergyman in a lane when going to church, who asked her why she did not go across the fields—upon which she replied—"They were too *stille-ish* for her."

A LADY IN COMMAND OF A UNITED STATES FORT.—Lieut. Montgomery, of the United States army, not long since lost his life in the service in Oregon. His death left his widow, formerly Miss Northrop, of Akron, Ohio, and one child, in comparative penury, as is generally the case with those who devote their lives to their country's service. She returned, and Gen. Jesup, with the kindness of heart and chivalry which characterize a brave soldier, immediately gave to her, it is stated, the trust of Fort Gratoit, now unoccupied by a garrison, a duty which she can fulfil, and the pay of which is very fair.

FIRE IN WOONSOCKET.—A building on Main street, opposite the Woonsocket Furnace Machine shop, owned by Dr. Stockbridge, and occupied as an apothecary store by Charles W. Fillmore, was injured by fire, Thursday, to the amount of \$200 or \$300. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of alcohol. Mr. Washington Hunt, who was drawing the alcohol, was seriously injured.—*Prov. Jour.*

One of the most celebrated pulpit orators of Paris, the Abbe de Deguerry, said in a sermon during lent, "Women, now-a-days, forget in the astonishing amplitude of their dresses, that the gates of Heaven are very narrow."

All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

There are thirty-two steamships now plying between this country and Europe. Only eighteen years ago the London Times thought the idea of attempting to navigate the Atlantic by steam absurd.

It is stated that within three months some twenty persons have lost their lives in San Francisco, by falling through holes in the street planking. Three passengers of the steamer Sonora, who landed in the night, were lost in this way.

Capt. Bell, the wrecker, is constructing a novel apparatus, in New York, for raising ships. It consists of two large timber tanks, shaped like a boot-jack, to receive the ends of a sunken vessel between them. They will be first sunk by filling them with water, and attached to the vessel to be raised, after which the water will be exhausted, thus securing a lifting power.

Arrangements are being made for a line of steamers from Alton, Illinois, to Kansas for the transportation of Northern emigrants and merchandize.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.—APRIL 8. [Reported for the Boston Traveller.]

At Market, 250 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 31 pair of Working Oxen, 65 Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep and Lambs, 1500 Swine. Prices: Beef Cattle—Extra \$9 75; First quality \$8 75; Second quality \$8 00; Third do. \$7 75; Ordinary \$6 50. Hides—7c per lb; Tallow 7 1/2; Fat \$1 62 each; Calf Skins 13c per lb. Veal Calves—\$4, 5 to 7. Working Oxen—Sales at \$135, 156, 140, 153, 162, to 168. Cows and Calves—\$24, 25, 26, 35, 40, 45, 50 to 55. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$7, 9 to 1200, by lot, 55, 50 to 6. Swine—7 1/2 to 8c; Retail \$1 to 10c. Remarks—The market to-day is quite well attended, and a portion of the beef is of good quality.

Dr. Graham, who was convicted and imprisoned about a year ago, for killing Col. Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York city, has been paroled by Gov. Clark, on account, it is said, of the ill health of the prisoner and the strong appeals from high quarters in his behalf.

The Plymouth Rock has resumed her place on the Stonington Line. The boat is said to be in as good condition as when new.

The Constitution of Kansas was presented to the House of Representatives, by unanimous consent, by Mr. Mace, on Monday, together with a memorial from the new Legislature of Kansas on the subject. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Judge Ingersoll of the N. Y. District Court has ordered the schooner Falmouth, to be seized as a slaver, condemned and sold, together with her cargo.

The fares from Providence to New York have been advanced 50 cents, on all the lines. It is now \$3.50 for cabin passage on the Stonington line and \$2.50 for deck.

The election for Mayor in Portland, Me., resulted in the choice of Mr. Cobb, the Liberal candidate, over Willis, Republican, by 278 majority.

The election in Connecticut on Monday, is said to have been a very exciting one. The House will stand 104 Democrats, to 127 Opposition. Senate 9 Democrats, 12 Opposition.

The store of Ball, Black & Co., on Broadway, N. Y. has been robbed of diamonds valued at \$30,000. The thief has been arrested, and proved to be a clerk named Hayden who slept in the store. The jewelry was recovered.

"Oh, that my father," said a hard-up medical student, "were seized with a remittent fever."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Cures Bronchial affections and all diseases of the Lungs.

From the Boston Evening Traveller, Jan. 6.

It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintances, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they have been afflicted.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Sold by all druggists.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents;—Carder Hazard, Wakefield; John T. Nichols, Kingston; W. F. Segar & Co., Brand's Iron Works; and H. N. Reynolds, Wickford.

USE MASSASOIT SALVE FOR BRUISES.

Every Work-Shop, Every Farm-House, and every Dwelling of any description, should keep on hand a box of "Massasoit Salve." It is used the world over, and all speak in its praise. Sold at 25 cents per box.

J. P. SULLIVAN, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

For sale by C. Hazard, Wakefield; J. T. Nichols, Kingston

Married.

In East Greenwich, on the 23d ult., Mr. Joseph A. Brown and Miss Emeline Reynolds.

Guardian's Notice.

THE undersigned having been, by the Court of Probate of the Town of Charlestown, appointed Guardian of the person and estate of Newman B. Card, minor, heir of John C. Card, late of Charlestown, deceased, hereby calls on all persons having claims against the said Newman B. Card to present the same to the undersigned within Six Months from the date hereof. FANNY CARD, Guardian.

Charlestown, March, 31, 1856. 50-3w

NOTICE.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will be opened at Kingston, on the first Wednesday of May next by the subscriber, to whom application may be made for terms, &c. J. H. WELLS, Kingston, R. I., April, 1856. 50

SEED OATS.

THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred Bushels of good Seed Oats. J. M. ARBON, 49-4w

Wakefield Savings Bank.

AT the annual meeting of the corporate members of the Wakefield Institution for Savings, held March 30th, 1856, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SAMUEL RODMAN, President.

Directors: Samuel Rodman, Sylvester Robinson, Wm. B. Robinson, Hezekiah Babcock, Elisha Watson, Benjamin F. Robinson, Daniel Burdick, Isaac P. Rodman, Edward W. Hazard, 48-3t THOS. P. WELLS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have leased the Narragansett Ferry and will be prepared to accommodate the public with good Horses and carriages and careful drivers. As the fare on the Stonington Railroad has been raised, the route by the Ferry is the cheapest from Newport to Kingston, Peace Dale and Wakefield. Passengers can be furnished with meals and lodging, and every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience; also, Stabling and Pasturage for Horses.

JOSEPH EATON, Jr., JOHN H. CASWELL, March, 1856. 48-4w

NOTICE.

THE School Committee of South Kingstown are requested to meet at the Wakefield Bank on Saturday the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. L. M. CHURCH, Chairman. 49-2w

ELM TREES.

THOSE who wish to procure handsome Trees, of this variety, of a size just right to set, will do well to call on JOHN R. HOLLEY. 49-4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his stand and stock of goods to Mr. Wm. G. Kenyon would tender his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally extended to him their patronage since he has been in business, and hopes that the same generous patronage will be given to his successor.

He would further state that he expects to remain in the store with Mr. Kenyon for a few weeks for the purpose of settling up his business, and would like for all having open accounts with him to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same. WILLIAM B. ROBINSON. 49-4t

Bank Stock for Sale.

60 SHARES of the Capital Stock in the Bank of the South County. Apply to R. G. RODMAN, Or to D. M. C. STEDMAN, 49 Cashier.

Just Received at ROCKY BROOK STORES.

SPRING DE LAINES, SPRING CALICOES, SPRING GINGHAMS, CHECKED CASSIMERES, DENIMS, SHIRTING STRIPES, S. RODMAN & SONS. March, 19th, 1856. 47-4t

Kingston Female Seminary.

AS the spring is opening, many persons will be inquiring concerning schools for their daughters, where they can be suitably accommodated with board, and be under the instruction of competent teachers, with the necessary facilities for successful prosecution of studies. Such persons would do well to remember the following facts in regard to the Seminary in Kingston, R. I.

There are agreeable families in which board can be had at a reasonable price; there are three resident teachers thoroughly versed in the higher branches of English education, having graduated at the best Female institutions in New England.

The paintings executed by pupils under the teacher in that department, are truly beautiful, particularly those in the Grecian style, and would be ornaments in any parlour. A specimen of this style of painting can be seen at the room of the Narragansett Library Association, Wakefield.

The course of instruction in music is scientific and thorough, such as is adapted to produce a correct taste and skilful execution. In the department of French, Professor Renaud, from France, who is also a teacher in the Norton Seminary, and comes weekly, is all that any institution need have to teach the correct utterance, the grammatical construction, and peculiar idioms of the language.

The local situation of Kingston is well known to be remarkable for its pleasantness and salubrity. With the patronage which this institution richly deserves, it will be an ornament to the State and a blessing to its inhabitants.

The summer term will commence on the last Wednesday in April, and continue fourteen weeks.

For further particulars apply to JOEL MANN, Sec'y. 48

Horses To Let.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to let Horses on reasonable terms for cash.

Also, Teaming punctually attended to. Barn on Wakefield new road, owned by Thomas Rodman. Office, over S. Robinson & Son's store, Wakefield, R. I.

HENRY JONES. 50-14w

Wakefield Bank.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wakefield Bank, held March 20th, 1856, the following persons were elected Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

Sylvester Robinson, Hezekiah Babcock, Daniel Burdick, Benj. F. Robinson, Stephen Browning, George P. Dixon, John C. Perry, Othaniel Foster, Thos. P. Wells, William B. Robinson, Daniel Sherman, and John Babcock.

At a meeting of the Directors of said Bank, held the same day, Sylvester Robinson was re-elected President of the Institution for the ensuing year, and 48-3t THOS. P. WELLS, Cashier.

AT a Court of Probate held in and for the Town of South Kingstown, on Monday, March 10th, 1856.

An instrument of writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mary Dockray, late of South Kingstown, deceased, was presented for probate and approval.

And the same being read, the consideration thereof is referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the house of Thomas A. Gould, in said town, on the second Monday of April next. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear at said time and place last mentioned to be heard thereon if they see fit.

By order of said Court. 47-4w. POWELL HELME, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

January session, A. D. 1856.

UPON the petition of J. W. Watson, for an act of incorporation under the name of the Kingston Bank, to be located in the Town of South Kingstown.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition and the act accompanying the same be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, and that the Petitioners cause the notice of the pendency thereof to be given by causing a copy of this vote to be published for three weeks next after the rising of the General Assembly at its present session in some newspaper printed in the County of Washington.

A true copy, attest.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'y of State. 47-3w

Providence Conference Seminary,

EAST GREENWICH, R. I. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Principal.

LOCATION unrivalled for beauty, healthfulness, and ease of access. Competent teachers in each department. Experienced native teachers of modern Languages. Prof. RENAUD, from Paris, and formerly a teacher in Boston and Providence, in French and German. Du DOMINGO ROLDAN, in Spanish.

Superior facilities in every branch, Common and Higher, taught in Seminaries of the highest grade.

Summer Term opens April 10th. Terms moderate. Timely applications should be made.

East Greenwich, R. I., March 14, 1856. 45-6t

Spring and Summer New Store & New Goods.

Fashion Clothing House

JOHN L. HAZARD

WISHES to inform his friends and former patrons of Wakefield and Vicinity that he has left his former place of business, and would be happy to see his former friends and patrons at his New House in DROWN'S BLOCK, No. 15 NORTH MAIN STREET, formerly occupied by J. O. and J. R. Potter, under the name and firm of Tower Hazard & Co., where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the very best of

Ready Made Clothing,

and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS at Wholesale and Retail. The Goods are all manufactured by us, and warranted to give good satisfaction. We will keep on hand at all times DRESS and FROCK COATS, good as custom made; BUSINESS COATS of every grade and color; PANTS, VESTS, and India Rubber Clothing; HATS, CAPS, and in short, every thing usually kept in a Ready Made Clothing House.

TRUNKS, VALISES, and CARPET BAGS manufactured at short notice, and kept on hand at all times.

P. S.—Please remember 13 NORTH MAIN ST., a few doors from Market Square. TOWER HAZARD & CO. 46-1t

Bank Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the 15th day of May, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Bank of the South County, Wakefield, Rhode Island, One hundred Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the South County, standing in the name of Stephen A. Wright on the books of said Bank, to satisfy claims of the said Bank against the said Stephen A. Wright, agreeable to the provisions contained in the charter of said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors. D. M. C. STEDMAN, Cashier. Wakefield, R. I., March 4, 1856. 45-7t

MISS M. M. TOURTELLOTT

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Wakefield, that her Class for Young Ladies will commence MONDAY March 31st, and continue 11 weeks.

Miss Tourtellott will give instructions in the Common English Branches, Algebra, French and German, also in Pencil and Crayon Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and Oriental Painting.

TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Common English Branches,	\$5 00
French, (extra)	2 00
German, do.	2 00
Algebra, do.	75
Drawing, Pencil,	3 00
Crayon,	4 00
Painting, Water Colors,	4 00
Oriental Painting, (one course),	5 00

M. M. TOURTELLOTT, Preceptress

Sheriff's Sale.

WASHINGTON, DC.

WHEREAS by the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas holden at South Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington,

on the 2d Wednesday of November, 1854, GEORGE C. BROWNING of Charlestown, in the County of Washington, recovered judgment against John

BROWNING of South Kingstown, in said County for the sum of \$338, 31cts debt or damages, and \$6 06cts cost of suit, making in the whole the sum of Three hundred and forty-four Dollars and forty Cents, as appears by the record of said Court, and whereas Execution for the same has been issued out of said Court, and for want of the body or personal estate of the said John Browning, to be by me found in my precincts or State, I have this day levied said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said John Browning hath in and to a certain tract of land lying and being in South Kingstown aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, containing, by estimation, one hundred and ten acres more or less, bounded as follows:—

westerly beginning at the south-west corner near the Salt Pond, and running westerly on the lands of Henry C. Champlin, Wm. Hull, Geo. H. Browning, Wm. T. Browning, and Abiel T. Browning, northerly on land of Wm. Browning, easterly, on land of John C. Perry, Wilson Grinnel, Geo. C. Holland, Geo. H. Browning, Wm. Hull, and John Miller; and southerly, on the factory brook or however the same may be bounded, it being the Homestead farm where said John Browning now lives. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called the Babcock Lot situated in said South Kingstown containing seven acres more or less and bounded northerly, by land of Jonathan Healy; southerly by land of Joseph Brown; easterly, by land of Jonathan Healy and westerly, by the Congdon Mill Place or however otherwise the same may be bounded. Now in order to satisfy said execution Notice is hereby given that the premises and estate aforesaid will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on the 25th day of April 1856 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for the same, with incidental charges according to the conditions of the sale then and there to be read.

WILLIAM G. CASWELL, Deputy Sheriff, South Kingstown, January, 22d 1856. 5t

Commissioners' Notice.

ESTATE OF MARY A. HAZARD.

The subscribers hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine claims of creditors against the estate of Mary A. Hazard, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; that six months from the 12th day of November, instant, is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will meet at the Bank of the South County on Thursday the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said estate, and how they are made out.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, CARDER HAZARD, D. M. C. STEDMAN, Commissioners.

The subscriber having been appointed executor to the last will and testament of said Mary A. Hazard, deceased, and qualified himself to act hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him.

R. G. HAZARD, Executor. South Kingstown, Nov. 19 1855. 30-1t

The above Commissioners meeting is adjourned to meet at the Bank of the South County, Monday Dec. 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

And will also meet at the same place Monday May, 5th 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONACH'S

New England Ink.

THIS writing fluid (which has received the unqualified approval of all who use it), prepared by the subscriber, possesses every desirable quality—being durable, strong in color, flowing easily from the pen, clear of sediment, and neither clogging nor corroding metallic pens. It is put up in gal. ons, half gallons, quarts, and also in small bottles for family use, and for sale at the manufactory, Peace Dale, R. I., where all orders may be addressed, and will receive the prompt attention of the inventor.

JAMES MONACH

W. A. L. 11

THE persons having the following books belonging to the Narragansett Library Association, are requested to hand in the numbers of the same to the Librarian. Viz: "Suffer and be Strong," and "Augustine of France." D. M. C. STEDMAN, Librarian. 47-1t

Planing and Lumber.

LUMBER of different kinds—in the rough, also, surfaced, grooved and tongued. Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings of all kinds made and got out at short notice, as low as any other will sell the same quality. Made of good stuff and free from sap; also Building by the contract. Apply to J. N. HAZARD, Agent for Planing Mill Co. Narragansett Pier.

All contracts made by him, and all bills paid to him. 38-15w

Peace Dale Store.

THIS old and well known establishment offers for sale an extensive and well selected Stock of Goods comprising a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

including DRESS GOODS of various styles and patterns; CALICOS; FINE MUSLINS; BROWN and WHITE SHEETINGS, by the bale, piece or yard; BROWN and WHITE SHIRTINGS, STRIPES and CHECKS; CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, ALPACAS, Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHAWLS,

of several sizes, and a great variety of choice patterns; Woolen Table and Piano Covers, Carriage Robes; Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all sizes and qualities. Together with a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Also a supply of Painted Table Covers.

CARPETING,

And Floor Oil Cloths,

of different patterns and qualities.

Great care has been exercised in the selection of

GROCERIES:

Of which we offer a large assortment comprising Teas, Sugars, Spices, Pork, Lard, Hams, Butter, Molasses, Vinegar, Oil, Flour, Meal, Crackers, Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Essences, &c.

FURNITURE.

Tables, Washstands, Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Looking Glasses, &c., constantly on hand. Any furniture procured to order at short notice. Ten cents per bushel paid for bones—cash if desired.

Rags taken in exchange at three cents per lb.

CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to perform, at short notice, any kind of Carpentering work in the best manner.

JOB WORK of every description—Setting Pumps; Setting and Repairing Saws; Building Bath Tubs; Laying Pipes for Plumbers; Building Show Cases; Drafting and Designing of various kinds of Buildings, done in a workman-like manner, and at reasonable rates.

GEORGE WADMAN, Kingston, March 12, 1855. 46-6t

CARDER HAZARD

HAS recently made a large addition to his stock of

Dry Goods.

He would call the attention of the public especially to his stock of

Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

which embrace the following.

BLACK BROAD CLOTH,	do.
BLUE BLACK	do.
BLUE	do.
BROWN	do.
GREEN	do.
ADELAIDE	do.
DAHLIA	do.
DRAB	do.

Fancy Cassimeres,

of American and French manufacture, many styles and qualities.

Vestings.

BLACK SATIN VESTING,	do.
FANCY do.	do.
FANCY VELVET do.	do.
FANCY WOOLEN do.	do.

A good selection of

Heavy Over Coatings.

ALSO

Cashmerettes, Jeans, Cord-du-Roi, Vermont Greys, Sattinets, Tyeeds, Green Baize. All Wool Flannels, Red, Blue, Blue Mixed, Yellow and White. Canton Flannels, Bleached, Unbleached, Drab and Fancy Figured. Bed Tick, Striped Shirting, Denims, Brown Drilling, Sheetings, 1 yard to 1-1/4 yards wide. Bleached Shirtings 5-8 to 1-1/8 yards wide.

Dress Goods.

Black Dress Silks. Lionese Goods, various colors. Alpaca, plain and figured. Figured De Lanes, plain do. Dark Gingham. Dark Prints from 5 cents to 14 cents per yard.

Fancy Goods.

Ladies Woolen Mantillas, Rigolette, Tippets, Comforters, Angola Wrappers, White Counterpanes, Woolen Bed Blankets, Ladies Farcies, Leather Belts, India Rubber do. Black Silk Cord and Tassels. A variety of Hosiery, and Gloves. Ladies' Mountain Fur Tippets, and Cuffs, &c. &c.

Ready Made Clothing.

Heavy Broadcloth Over Coats, Fanny Cham do. Pilot Cloth do. Jean Sack Coats, Cashmerettes do. Tweed do. Black Cassimere Pants, Fanny do. Jean do. Vermont Cloth do. Black Satin Vests, Fancy Woollen do. Cashmerettes, do. Jean do.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.—The editor of the *Maine Farmer* thus describes his management of one acre of ground: One third of an acre in corn usually produced 30 bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse; this quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground was obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From a bed of six rods square, he usually obtained 90 bushels of onions—sold at \$1 a bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one third of an acre and an onion bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. This proved conclusive that the secret of successful rural culture lies in cultivating a small area in the best possible manner, rather than a large surface in an inferior manner.

Potatoes Butt Ends vs. Seed Ends.

John Brown of Long Island, communicates the following to the *Granite Farmer*. "Several years ago I made some experiments to satisfy myself concerning the disputed points as to which is the best portion of a potato to plant in order to obtain the largest and best yield. The exact result has been lost, and as I have often since heard and read assertions directly contrary to the conclusions which I then deduced, I resolved to repeat the experiments. Last spring I planted four rows of equal length, side by side, with two varieties of potatoes. In one row I planted none but seed ends, so called including about one third of the potatoes, and in the next row I planted the butt ends of the same potatoes. I had one row of seed ends of a variety called Peach Blows. The yield of these four rows was as follows:

Pink eyes, butt ends,	217 pounds.
" " " " " " " "	170 "
Peach blows, butt ends,	225 "
" " " " " " " "	179 "

The potatoes raised from the butt ends were much larger than those from the seed ends, and appeared to be from a week to ten days earlier. This result corresponds with that of my former experiment. Had the whole field been planted with butt ends, the yield would have been 500 bushels to the acre. I also planted two rows next to the above; in one of which I put only large potatoes, half a tuber in each hill, cut lengthwise so as to divide the eyes equally, and in the other row I dropped only small potatoes, one in each hill. From the former 181 pounds, and from the latter 134 pounds. I should add that the average yield of the field was about 180 pounds to the row; and that large (not the very largest) potatoes were used for seed cut lengthwise with a half of a tuber in each hill."

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON CORN.—A writer, well versed in agricultural matters, gives, through the columns of one of the western papers, some curious facts, showing that corn has a tendency to conform to the climate where it is grown, and changes from year to year, even if kept unmixed. He took white flint corn from New-England, small eight rowed variety, and planted on Ohio bottom lands, and selecting seed from the same from year to year, found that in three years it changed more or less to dent corn, having from eight to sixteen rowed ears, which were twice the size of those first planted.

PLOUGHING.—Sandy soils may be ploughed early, and while wet; but clay soils should never be disturbed until they are dry enough to crumble or pulverize when turned up. Clay soil, being malleable and but slightly elastic, the compression or packing by the mould board will not swell on again; and one ploughing of clay land, when wet, will do it more harm than twenty good ploughings can afterwards remedy.

The late Samuel Rogers' recipe for long life was—"Temperance, the bath, the fresh brush, and don't get."

WINDOW GLASS.

A supply of Window Glass different sizes for sale at the

PEACE DALE STORE.

PERRY'S PATENT, PREMIUM, WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL, MEAT CUTTER, Patented February, 26th 1850, IMPROVED.

THE smallest size, price only \$2 50, as now improved by the Inventor, and manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason, & Co., of Boston and Worcester, Mass., is warranted to cut one pound of mince pie or sausage meat per minute by hand and do the work well, and other sizes accordingly or no pay. They will also cut suet, apples and raisins, for mince pies, vegetables &c., for all the various uses required in a very easy and rapid manner. These machines are sold wholesale and retail, by JOHN PERRY, Wakefield, South Kingstown, R. I., the Inventor and Patentee, and at the Stores generally. All should have them.

OX YOKES.

ANY person wanting first rate Ox Yokes, with or without bows can find the same at any time after the first day of March, at S. C. & G. K. Armstrong's shop at Caroline Mills. 41-3m* WM. CHAMPLIN.

ASA P. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over George Robinsons Store KINGSTON R. I. 34-tf.

FLOUR.

THE Peace Dale Store has just received from New York, and is selling EXTRA OHIO, war'd, at \$9 75, do. GENESEE do. at 10 75. 29-tf.

THE Ladies of South Kingstown are invited to examine the Stock of DRESS GOODS at S. RODMAN & SONS, Rocky Brook, consisting of Cashmere Plaids, Lyonese Cloths, all colors De Lanes, latest styles; Black and Fancy colors of Cotton and Silk, Warp Alpaca; also A large lot of TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS, suitable for the above styles of goods; all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES

New Orleans Molasses AND BARB'S SYRUP, For sale by 29-tf CARDER HAZARD.

Carpets! Carpets!!

LADIES I respectfully invite your attention to my New and Beautiful Stock of CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c., At my New and Spacious Store,

No. 36 North Main Street, PROVIDENCE, (Waterman's Block, First Floor.) Where I shall always be happy to exhibit my Goods, and give you good Bargains. New Goods will be frequently received during the season.

ROBERT STEERE, No. 36 North Main St.

Just Received An excellent assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Misses BOOTS AND SHOES for Fall and Winter, Also, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Misses RUBBER OVERSHOES AND SANDALS. All of the above are of the best quality and for low sale by

S. RODMAN & SONS Rocky Brook, Oct. 17th, 1855. 25-tf.

YARN DEPOT.

S. Rodman & Sons HAVE just received a very large lot of Woolen Yarns consisting of WHITE, 2 & 3 threaded, RED, PURPLE, GREEN, SLATE, DRAB, BLUE MIXED, 3 & 4 threaded, GREY, do. PURPLE, do. RED RANDOM, BLUE RANDOM. For sale Low.

Commissioners' Notice.

ESTATE OF ROYAL L. PHILLIPS. THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of all creditors against the estate of Royal L. Phillips, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the 10th day of December, 1855, is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will meet, at the Bank of the South County, on Monday the 10th day of March, next, and on Saturday the 10th day of May next, for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said estate, and how they are made out. DANIEL BURDICK, Wm. B. ROBINSON, D. M. C. STEEDMAN, Commissioners.

The subscriber having been appointed administrator, on the estate of Royal L. Phillips, deceased, and qualified himself to act, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him. SYLVESTER ROBINSON, Administrator. South Kingstown, January, 3d 1856.

100 Seamless Bags For sale by 29-tf CARDER HAZARD.

FURNITURE!! MADE AND REPAIRED; Also, A large assortment of Ready Made COFFINS Always on hand, Consisting of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cypress and Pine.

Furniture of every Description MADE TO ORDER. Old Furniture Repaired AND MADE EQUAL TO NEW. **G. WILLIAMS.** Shop opposite the High School. Wakefield, Oct 17th, 1855. 25

NOTICE.

S. ROBINSON & SON Offer to the Trade their extensive Stock of Dry Goods, to which has been lately added—Madder Cochine, Merino Prints, most desirable styles. Muslin De Laine, Berge, Berge De Laine, Lawns, Gingham, Laces, Ribbons, Muslins, Barred and Plain Jackonette, Bleach Shirtings of every quality, from 5-8 to 11-8 yards wide. Bates & Kilton Brown Sheetings, by the yard, piece, or ball. Linens of various styles, Shirts, Towelings, Table Cloths, and Sheets.

WOOLLENS. Broad Cloths, Blue, Black, Grey, Drab, and Mulberry, of a quality and style to suit purchasers. Plain and Fancy Doeskins, and Cassimeres, Black Satin and Rich Silk Vestings, together with a variety of Marseilles, Fancy and White; Jeans, Tweeds and Flannels, Alpaca, Bombazines, and Lama Cloths

PORTER, LOVELAND & Co (Opposite the Exchange Bank,) Wakefield, R. I.,

Dealers in STOVES; TIN WARE WOODEN WARE, GLASS WARE, &c., Have now a large stock of Goods on hand embracing Roger Williams, Bay State, May Queen, and King Phillip COOKING STOVES.

Parlor Stoves of different sizes and patterns. Every variety of Tin Ware on hand and manufactured to order. Wooden Pails, Tubs, Wash Boards, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Door Mats,

Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Pipes, Glass Lamps, Glass Tumblers, Glass Cutlery, &c.

These articles will be sold Cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for old Iron or Rags.

M. A. STEEDMAN, DRESS-MAKER, East Room, over S. A. Wright & Co's Store.

WAKEFIELD, Will keep a variety of Dress Trimmings of the newest styles, with other Fancy Goods. Also, A good assortment of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Dress Shoes and Gaiters, of the best quality, which will be sold at reasonable prices for CASH.

One Price Only. A Share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Please call and examine.

SPECTACLE DEPOT,

No. 77 WESTMINSTER St., PROVIDENCE, R. I. **GOODHUE & SON, OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS** Also dealers in Gold and Silver Watches, RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, And Spectacles of Every Variety. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Remember the No. 77 Westminster St. A few doors below the Arcade. GEO. B. GOODHUE. D. T. GOODHUE

Ye Men of Wakefield!

AND THE Towns adjoining, And especially the Patrons of the "NARRAGANSETT TIMES," Would you know the Road to Economy, just take your Money and the cars for **LUTHER'S CLOTHING HOUSE,** CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND CANAL STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I. It is the place, of all others, for you to get your

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS. The large New Stock now constantly receiving, together with the extremely low prices at which we are selling, makes it a place of great attraction. All kinds of Coats, Pants, Vests, Rubber and Oil suits, Shirts, Cravats, Ties, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, Overalls, &c.; also Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, Canes, Carpet Bags, Knives, Combs, &c. All classes of the people can find the article of Clothing and Furnishing goods they need, at the place of

LUTHER'S. PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

HAZARD & CASWELL, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Newport, R. I., Proprietors of

The "Formodenta;" An admirable article for the Teeth, Breath, and Gums.

The "Dentine;" An economical powder, carefully prepared for the same purpose.

The "Amber Tooth and Gum Wash;" To cure soft, diseased, and receding Gums

The "Lotus Balm;" A cheap and excellent article to dress and preserve the hair.

"Ricina;" A delicately perfumed preparation of true Canada Bear's Grease, unequalled for restoring and softening the hair.

Fek's Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters; For the cure of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, &c.

Fluid Extract of Ginger; For Flatulence, Cholice, Colic, Sea sickness, &c.

Vegetable Alterative; For cleansing the Blood, Ulcers, Scrofula, Blotches, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

"La Foret" Corn Plaster; A French Corn Plaster, of real excellence.

C. HAZARD, Agent, Wakefield, J. T. Nichols, Kingston.

Reliable Agents wanted in every town and village for the sale of these articles.

Extract of Jamaica Ginger.

THIS elegant stimulant has been of late years largely introduced to public notice, and the country flooded with imitations, some of the most injurious character. It is now admitted on all hands to be one of the most effectual and agreeable remedies for Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Pain in the stomach and bowels, Incipient Cholera, Diarrhoea, Colds, &c. for Nausea or Sickness at the Stomach, and for preparing in a moment a superior Ginger Tea. In travelling it is essential; a few drops being added to any limestone or river waters preventing their usual effects upon the stomach and bowels, and arresting the flatulence and nausea sometimes caused by the motion of steamboats or cars. The addition of a table-spoonful of it to a pint of plain syrup, produces at once the best Ginger Syrup, which, with ice water, forms one of the most delicious and innocent of Summer beverages. We warrant our article to be made only from select, white Jamaica Ginger. Prepared by

HAZARD & CASWELL, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Newport, R. I.

Sold by the Shopkeepers in and about Wakefield.

G. W. SMITH,

73 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. Wholesale Dealer in

House Furnishing Goods,

Such as BRITANNIA WARE of all kinds; FRENCH TINNED WARE; BIRD CAGES; TABLE CUTLERY; PLATED WARE; TIN WARE; TEA TRAYS; PATENT CHARCOAL IRONS; DOOR MATS; ICE WATER JARS; FEATHER DUSTERS; WIRE WARE; ORNAMENTAL IRON WARE; JAPANNED TIN WARE BRUSHES, &c.

Please call and Examine.

NOTICE.

PRICE REDUCED!!

The subscriber is now Selling off Southern Yellow Corn

For \$1 per bushel, and do. WHITE CORN for \$1 15 per bushel.

DANIEL SHERMAN. Wright's Port, Aug. 3d, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pains in the Head, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Febrile symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers, which load the humors all over the body. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance for the public health, and this Pill has been perfected, with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, where they not only stand attested by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANNOT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State. WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America. S. LELAND & Co., Props of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trials.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete, which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded out of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British-American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY **JAMES C. AYER,** Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Sole Agents for Narragansett, S. RODMAN & SONS, Wakefield, and J. T. Nichols, Kingston.